

## National Republican.

Washington City, D. C.

W. J. MURTAGH &amp; CO., PUBLISHERS.

S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1867.

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.  
Senators and Representatives are invited to the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered regularly and promptly at their residences, in exchange, by order of the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or at the office of the REPUBLICAN, No. 511 Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

## RECEPTIONS.

**The President's Levees.**  
We are authorized to announce that THE PRESIDENT will hold his first public levee this year on Thursday evening, the 17th of January; the second on Thursday evening, the 7th of February; and the third on Friday evening, February 22—to commence each evening at eight o'clock, and to close at eleven.

**DRAWING-ROOM RECEPTIONS.**  
We are also authorized to announce that THE PRESIDENT'S daughters, Mrs. PATTERSON and Mrs. STOVER, will be at home on Monday afternoons.

**CABINET RECEPTIONS.**  
The ladies of Secretary BROWNING's family will receive their friends on Wednesday afternoons. The residence of the Secretary of the Interior is on the east side of Montgomery street, Georgetown Heights.

The ladies of Secretary McCULLOCH's family will receive, as usual, on Wednesday afternoons. Residence 306 H street, between Connecticut avenue and Seventeenth street.

**SPEAKER COLFAX'S RECEPTIONS.**  
Speaker COLFAX's receptions will begin on Thursday evening, Jan. 10th, and continue every Thursday evening during the session, from 8 to 11 o'clock, p. m.

The receptions of the Speaker's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss MATTHEWS, for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them, will begin on Wednesday, Jan. 16th, and continue every Wednesday afternoon thereafter, from 1 to 4 o'clock, p. m.

**GENERAL GRANT'S RECEPTIONS.**  
Receptions will be held by Gen. GRANT and lady on Wednesdays, the 9th and 23d instant and 6th proximo, in the evening. At home every Saturday from 2 to 5 p. m.

## RECEPTION AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Yesterday afternoon the ladies of the Presidential Mansion, Mrs. PATTERSON and Mrs. STOVER, daughters of President JOHNSON, gave their first drawing-room reception for the season. The rigorous weather did not prevent a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, from the highest official and social circles. The reception took place in the Red Room, which presented a brilliant appearance when filled with the beauty and fashion gathered at the capital at the present time. Mrs. PATTERSON and Mrs. STOVER were attired with that simplicity and good taste which made so favorable an impression upon the visitors at the Executive Mansion last winter. Mrs. PATTERSON wore a dress of pearl color, trimmed with black lace. The East Room having been reconstructed, was thrown open, and the visitors made the first promenade of the season in that magnificent apartment. The reception was a brilliant and pleasant affair.

On Thursday evening, 17th, (FRANKLIN'S birthday) THE PRESIDENT will hold his first levee.

## IMPEACHMENT.

The action of the House on Mr. Ashley's motion looking to the impeachment of the President will create a feeling of surprise throughout the country. The haste exhibited by the advocate of the movement, if not indeed is at least unwise, and we trust the sober second thought of the representatives of the people will lead them to adopt more prudent counsels. The country, we are persuaded, is not prepared to sustain a measure so fraught with serious consequences as this. It would be well if our Solons in Congress would heed the ancient maxim "Festina lente" and hasten slowly in the prosecution of an affair of so great magnitude. — *Horace (Mass.) Free Gazette.*

SOLIS BALDWIN, of the Worcester District, will be to look after the editor of the *Gazette*. He is getting to be a dangerous man.

## Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The bill to encourage the extension of direct railroad communication with the city of Washington, was passed by the Board of Common Council last night. It authorizes the extension, construction, and use, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, of a railroad from Knoxville and Monocacy Junction into and within the District of Columbia, to extend the said last-mentioned railroad into and within the city of Washington, entering the said city at the intersection of its northern boundary and New York avenue, crossing said avenue, and passing through the northwest corner of square No. 710 to First street east, thence along the center of that street to the present track of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and along the route of that track, east of New Jersey avenue, to the present station in square No. 632, with the privilege of constructing and maintaining two tracks within the city along the above described line, and of using steam engines thereon.

The bill having now passed both Boards of the City Council, only awaits the approval of the Mayor to become a law.

The lobbyists on the tariff bill through the capital in scores. To believe them would bring one to think that the fate of the nation depended upon the imposition of a heavy duty upon this, that and the other thing manufactured in this country.

A DELEGATION of the navy yard employees were at the Capitol yesterday to ask Congress to give them extra pay on account of the high prices of living.

MAJ. GEN. ARGER leaves this city today and will take up "his line of march" for Omaha, where he is to take command of the military forces near that point.

SENATOR FENDRESEN was too ill to be present in his place yesterday and call up the Tariff bill. He is better, and will be able to attend to his duties to-day.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in virtue of the power conferred by the act of Congress approved June 22d, 1860, sections 15 and 24 of which act were designed by proper provisions to secure the strict neutrality of citizens of the United States residing in or visiting the empires of China and Japan, a notification was issued on the 4th of August last by the Legation of the United States in Japan, through the Consulates of the open ports of that empire, requesting American shipmasters not to approach the coasts of Lucoo and Nagato pending the then contemplated hostilities between the Tycoon of Japan and the Daimio of the said provinces;

And whereas authentic information having been received by the said Legation that such hostilities had actually commenced, a regulation, in furtherance of the aforesaid notification and pursuant to the act referred to, was issued by the Minister Resident of the United States in Japan forbidding American merchant vessels from stopping or anchoring at any port or roadstead in that country except the three opened ports, viz: Kanagawa, (Yokohama), Nagasaki, and Hakodate, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather, as provided by Treaty, and giving notice that masters of vessels committing a breach of the regulation would thereby render themselves liable to prosecution and punishment, and also to forfeiture of the protection of the United States if the visit to such non-opened port or roadstead should either involve a breach of treaty or be construed as an act in aid of insurrection or rebellion.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, with a view to prevent acts which might injuriously affect the relations existing between the Government of the United States and that of Japan, do hereby call public attention to the aforesaid notification and regulation, which are hereby sanctioned and confirmed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:  
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State.

## The Destruction of Landmarks.

The Nation, one of the ablest weekly journals now in course of publication, is thoroughly radical on the slavery question and the question of "race," but its feet are still planted on the earth—it has not been lifted by the swelling stream of party feeling entirely from the foundation, so as to be swept along at the mercy of the current on which the "majority" party are now riding.

In an article upon the suspension of the Habeas corpus it makes these remarks, viz:

The Supreme Court reasserts solemnly the jurisdiction of Congress over personal liberty, and denies the right of the Executive to touch it arbitrarily, and forthwith some of the very men who were most frantic last summer in their denunciations of the President's usurpation begin to talk of "impeaching" the judges for doing what they were bound to do, before God and man, come what might. We have commented elsewhere on the conduct of the court in embarking in a discussion on points which came in no way before it. But we hope this whole matter, grave and important as it is, will open the eyes of the public to the great danger there is that the branches of law and of property into which over-zeal on behalf of the right now carries us may be one day used against us in defense of the wrong. It is not very long since there was a majority in the United States on the side of wickedness, and we may all live to see it again; if we should, we may have need for our own protection of all the forms and traditions of the law and the Constitution.

## Maggie Mitchell.

"Fanchon" was played by MAGGIE MITCHELL to an overflowing audience at the National Theatre last night, with the genuine spirit and natural pathos that have rendered her a universal favorite. To-night this excellent domestic drama will be repeated.

## Long Strike.

The "Long Strike" at Wall's Opera House attracted a full house, and the performance passed off in capital style. It will be repeated to-night.

The Chicago Republican announces solemnly that "there is a number of military officers in the House who are ready to take the strongest ground against judicial usurpation," that is, who are ready to impeach the Supreme Court judges for deciding that an act of Congress is law; but adds that "in the Senate there are no soldiers, and any movement towards impeachment would be hopeless in the present Senate." It is, of course, impossible to say where this folly will end, but the public, we feel satisfied, will have had enough of it before the winter is over. — *The Nation.*

HOURS OF LABOR.—The commissioners appointed to investigate the subject of hours of labor have reported to the Legislature. The majority take ground against any attempt to regulate the hours of labor by law; and the minority (Mr. ROGERS) report in favor of ten hours of factory or farm labor, and of eight hours for mechanical labor, as a legal day's work in absence of contracts.

The statement that the subject of impeachment has been referred in the House Judiciary Committee to a sub-committee, consisting of three of the most radical members of that body, is untrue. No such reference has been made.

THE SENATE is yet quite thin, the members absent to attend to matters in reference to their re-election not having returned.

## Prize Fight Between Collier and McGlade.

The prize fight between SAM COLLIER, of Baltimore, and JOSEPH MCGLADE, of New York, is to come off this morning, wind, weather and so forth permitting. The arena of the conflict is to be pitched within ten miles of the spot where THAD STEVENS recently went into the ring against CAMERON and was knocked out of time on the first round. THAD had been trained by an experienced trainer, who also took the trouble to go down to Harrisburg and act as bottle-holder when the "mill" actually occurred. The bottle-holder shared in the mortification of the defeat, for well he knew that the sponge was thrown up by him, too, had "gone up."

As near as we can guess, the mill between COLLIER and MCGLADE is to be fought within ten miles of Harrisburg. Here will be a fine opportunity for those whose tastes incline them thereto, to stand upon the snow a couple of hours while the ring is pitched, and witness the pleasant operation of converting a couple of human vintages into the likeness of juicy, raw beef steaks. The process is gradual and extremely interesting, and we presume that some hundreds of enthusiastic men will stand around the ring, withstanding the rigors of the weather, while the scientific pugilists belabor each other to their hearts' content. The ladder by which the pugilist climbs to fame has thirty seconds only between the rounds, and therefore, as SOLON STROVENS says, they are kept "putty bixzy" while it lasts. If anything interesting occurs at this "brutal" exhibition we shall have the earliest intelligence.

## PERSONAL.

BARON MACKAY, of Holland, is at the Owen House.

MAJOR GAMBLE, second officer in command of the United States frigate at Nicaragua, died recently of cholera.

J. N. LUCKY's oil factory in Brooklyn, was burned Saturday morning. By this ill luck Mr. LUCKY lost \$10,000.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, Major Gen. D. Sickles, U. S. A.; Gen. C. A. Beckman, of N. J.; and Gen. W. H. Smith, of Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE REV. DR. JAMES J. MURRAY, president of the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, is now completing his official visitations for the year, which expire in March next, when the conference will assemble in Baltimore.

GEN. PARSONS' gift of twenty thousand dollars to the Massachusetts Historical Society to constitute a fund for the publication of the proceedings and the preservation of the historical records in the possession of the society.

GEN. D. VICKES, an attaché of the United States Legation at Valparaiso, is in the city on a brief tour, with a beautiful Chilean bride. The general has a brilliant military record, having been made a general at the age of twenty-four years, for distinguished gallantry. He belonged to the Sixth corps, army of the Potomac.

E. J. WILKINS, formerly ticket and pass agent of the Great Pennsylvania Railroad Route, has been promoted to General Southern Agent for that route. His energy and enterprise are well known to all persons in this city who have to do with railroads. Mr. W. J. Arnold now represents the ticket department of the above-named route.

## The Sale of Criminals in Maryland.

In an article upon the subject named above the *Cincinnati Commercial* makes the observations following:

It is a little remarkable that Mr. Sumner, who is usually alive to whatever affects the interests of the freedmen, should have so carelessly drawn up the thirteenth article of the Constitution as to make it possible for Maryland to enforce the old code without collision with any provision of the Constitution. Yet, as will be seen from the wording of the article, Mr. Sumner not only did this, but left it to be plainly inferred that a party convicted of crime may, as a punishment, be sold into temporary slavery or "voluntary servitude." Had he designed to provide for such sale he could not have more clearly done it than by the implication of the language of this article of the Constitution. Here is the first section of the article:

"Sec. 1. Except slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Of course Mr. Sumner never intended that such a construction should be put upon this article as would allow any State to authorize the sale of criminals for the period of a sentence. But it shows how carefully such constitutional provisions should be drawn. It looks like bungling to resort to legislation to remedy a constitutional defect; and there would be a loud hue and cry were a case to have been carried to the Supreme Court to be determined as a constitutional question, whether or not the execution of the law in Maryland was a violation of any provision of the Constitution. The court, without regard to the political consequence, would be constrained to render a decision in favor of the Maryland code, since there is nothing in the letter of the Constitution prohibiting such disposition of persons convicted of crime.

## Terrible Destruction.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier* of the 11th instant has the following story of suffering:

We have not, for several years past, heard of a case that showed as plainly the amount of destitution now existing among the poor of our city and the South in general, as that which came to our ears yesterday. A philanthropic gentleman, who resides in the lower part of the city, was on his way to his country yesterday afternoon, on the old Salt river road, during the driving snow storm, when he discovered a woman crossing the fence into a wood pasture just outside the city limits. She was thinly clad, shivering in the cruel blast, and gave evidence of severe destitution and hard living. Not seeing any house near, he wondered to himself where the woman was going; and calling her, questioned her as to the cause of her being out in the storm. She replied by evasive answers, but on his questioning her more closely, she told him that she lived with another woman in an old hollow tree in the pasture, and had been staying there for over four months past.

The gentleman hitched his horse and proceeded to where the woman designated her miserable retreat to be, and there, wrapped up in some old army blankets, he discovered the other woman, sleeping in the hollow of the tree, sheltered by some old pieces of board and bark. He awakened the unfortunate woman up and asked her her name; she gave it as Jane Hutton. The woman he first met gave her name as Eliza Harris. They said they were from Cross Keys, near Atlanta, Georgia, and had come up to this city some months ago seeking honorable employment, but had failed in their efforts, and had been since that time earning a livelihood by gathering shucks, doing washing, &c., meeting misfortune with a heroic worth of the noblest of women. The gentleman who found them soon made their case known to the people of that vicinity, and in a few hours they were taken from their uncomfortable refuge and well provided for.

## Movement of United States Troops.

PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 14.—The 20th United States infantry and six hundred and fifty men, lately stationed at Richmond, have arrived at Norfolk. They will embark to-night on the steamer *Missouri* for New Orleans, to relieve the colored regiments that have been mustered out of the service.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 14.—The General Assembly commenced its January session this morning. Gov. Burdick announced to the Senate that he had collected nearly all the State's military claims against the General Government; less than \$20,000 being still in arrearage.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—The steamer *Sunny South*, running between Montgomery and New Orleans, with a cargo of 1,069 bales of cotton, was entirely destroyed by fire at Portland landing, on the Alabama river, on Friday night last. The boat was insured for \$10,000 in New Orleans. The larger portion of the cargo was for Mobile, and was fully insured. Two passengers are missing. The passengers lost everything.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The bark *Orinoco* has arrived from Honolulu, with advices to December 22d.

Captain B. F. SNOW, connected for over forty years with the Sandwich Island trade, was buried on the twentieth of December.

Three Hawaiians were brutally murdered at Honolulu. No violence was perpetrated on the missionaries, but they were advised to leave by the brother of the King.

## TELEGRAMS.

The National Republican.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

## FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

REMOVED PLOT TO ASSASSINATE NAPOLEON.

AMNESTY FOR THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

A STEAMER LOST AT SEA.

Only 28 Survivors.

Revolutionary Projects in Spain.

The Turko-Italian Difficulty.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

THE SUCCESS OF THE LIBERALS.

AN IMPERIAL VICTORY.

FRENCH TROOPS MARCHING TO THE SEA.

MAXIMILIAN TO ABDICATE.

CHOLERA ON THE ISTHMUS.

Accidents by Land and Sea.

EARTHQUAKE IN OREGON.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Foreign News by the Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 14, noon.—The steamship *Damascus*, which left Liverpool, Dec. 29, arrived to-day, en route to Liverpool.

PARIS, Jan. 14, noon.—There is a vague rumor abroad, but not confirmed, that a desperate plot to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon has been discovered and frustrated by the officials.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—The Government of Russia has ordered a general amnesty for all offences committed by the newspaper press of the Empire.

BERNE, Jan. 14.—The Swiss Government has under consideration a proposition to prohibit the people of Switzerland from joining the army of the Pope.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14, noon.—The cotton market opened quiet and steady; sales to-day are estimated at 7,000 bales; Middling Uplands are quoted at 14d.

LONDON, Jan. 14, noon.—The following are the opening quotations of American securities: 5 3/4's, 72; Illinois Central, 81; Erie, 44.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—The steamer *Thos. Humphrey*, which cleared from this port for New York, was lost at sea near Holyhead, Wales, a few days since. All on board except the captain and one man were drowned.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—A revolutionary Junta has just issued a strong and stirring address to the people.

FLORENCE, Jan. 14.—The difficulty between Italy and Turkey, relative to the Italian steamer which was fired upon by the forces of the Porte, has been amicably adjusted. The amount of indemnity to be paid by the Turkish Government has not finally been fixed.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—Evening.—The cotton market closed very dull, and the day's sale did not even reach noon estimate. The total sales reached about 6,000 bales.

Notwithstanding the dullness of prices, Middling Uplands remain firm at 14 1/2d. Lard is quoted at 54s. 5/8d. per hundred weight for American. Petroleum closed at 1s. 7d. per gallon of eight pounds for Pennsylvania and Canada refined.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Evening.—American securities closed as follows: Illinois Central, 81; Erie, 44; U. S. Five-Twenties, 72 1/2.

Dispatches from Paris and Frankfurt-on-the-Main give the closing quotations of the United States bonds this evening at 73 1/2 and 76 1/2 respectively. Consols for money closed at 90.

## By Steamer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The steamer *Manhattan* has arrived, and brings dates to the 3d instant.

The returns of the revenue of Great Britain for the year were of a satisfactory nature.

The Times anticipates M. Disraeli will have to deal with a surplus of about a million and three quarters sterling.

Nine men preparing ammunition at Belfast were arrested, and the police found a number of rifles and bayonets in the house, together with bottles of Greek fire.

The Times says that the year 1867 brings peace as a New Year's gift to Europe, and financially never did a year open with better promise.

Napoleon, in an address to the diplomatic corps on the 1st, says that the opening of the New Year furnishes him an opportunity of expressing his wishes for the stability of thrones and the prosperity of nations. He says: "I hope that we are entering upon a new era of peace and conciliation, and that the Universal Exposition will contribute towards calming the passions and drawing closer all to the general interest."

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## Further from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—By letters dated Dec. 25, from the city of Mexico, and a despatch from the Imperial Court, we have the following important intelligence:

The French troops are descending en masse to Vera Cruz.

Gen. Castelnau, the French Minister, went to see the Emperor at Puebla, and obtained from him the promise of abdicating in twenty days. It appears that the answer of the Liberal chiefs to the invitation sent them for co-operation leaves no hope that a Congress can be had, and the Emperor must abdicate notwithstanding. In the meantime the Emperor is governed by his confessor, Pere Fournier, who has assumed the reins of government. Marquez and Miramar are steering clear and horses wherever they can lay hands on them, in order to fill the ranks of their army. The Liberals are all around the city. The Americans are all desirous of getting away, and are all taking passports. The Liberals must get possession of the city before long, but it is the last effort of the reactionists, and it is feared it will be a desperate one.

Late letters sent by a messenger extraordinary, who left the capital Dec. 29th, state that there is no doubt that the French will be on the sea coast ready to embark some time before it was expected, and that the Emperor Maximilian will leave the country in the possession of the Liberals. The calling out of the forces of all the northern Mexican States, and their advance in force upon the capital, must soon result in its capture. It is further stated that some newly appointed Generals have been conspiring by force at Puebla and other towns.

The Imperial General Lozada pronounced at the head of his troops against the Empire, and states in his proclamation that he will observe armed neutrality in his district.

The stages on the road from Orizaba to Mexico had been stopped by Diaz's troops, and the dispatches were opened. None of the passengers were molested.

The Minister of Finance and Gen. Castelnau left Mexico on the 20th of December to see Maximilian. They had a stormy interview with him, and the report is that the Emperor abdicated.

An Austrian frigate had arrived at Vera Cruz.

Tehuacan was occupied on the 16th by a force of Liberals, commanded by Palacios, and the most horrible atrocities were committed by the troops. Men were assassinated and women ravished.

A battle between the French, under Col. Polier, and the Mexicans, under General Armadillo, had occurred. The French took the town, putting the Liberals severely, causing a loss of forty killed and many wounded.

Mr. D. L. Kennedy, an old resident of Mexico and Vice Consul of the United States in Jalapa, died recently.

[THE FREE LANCET.]

The steamer *Camacho* arrived at this port this morning from Vera Cruz, direct, and brings the following highly important intelligence from the City of Mexico on the 8th instant:

The latest detachment of French troops from the interior, under General Cangety, are expected daily in the capital, when all the forces would commence their movements towards Vera Cruz.

Marshall Basaine is expected to leave the capital about the 28th instant.

All the abandoned cities are being occupied by the Liberals.

Guadalupe, Xanajato, San Luis, and others are in the hands of the Liberals.

Gen. Miramon has left the capital to occupy those places, but it is generally believed he would not succeed. The great difficulty with the Imperialists is the want of money and arms.

Mejia has abandoned the cause.

The French troops are expected at Vera Cruz by the 15th inst. March, and the expeditionary corps, it is believed, will be embarked for France.

Cholera on the Isthmus.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The passengers who arrived by the steamer *San Francisco* from Nicaragua to-day, report at San Juan del Sur, they found 700 passengers from the steamer *Santiago* of Cuba, of whom 300 were soldiers who had been left by the Moser Taylor.

They found the steamer *San Francisco* at Greytown with 600 more passengers for the American return trip, being 1,300 in all. The official reports state that nine of the passengers and twenty-seven soldiers had died of cholera. If the America tries to carry them all the cholera is nearly sure to break out on board.

She left Greytown January 1, and the next day there were three cases of cholera in the steerage, and three deaths during the voyage. She went to Key West on the 5th, chiefly to alay the fright of the passengers. Twenty-one frightened passengers deserted the ship there. Another account says twenty-six soldiers and one officer, Major Gamble, fell victims to the disease; also two passengers and four employees of the river steamer.

Up to the time the steamer left, there had been no new cases. No women or children had died.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—Telegrams from Victoria of the 11th say that the British ship *Sparrowhawk* was despatched to the Northeast coast to demand the release of the captain and sailors of the wrecked ship *Metoka*, now held prisoners by the Indians.

Telegrams from Columbia, Washington Territory, under date of January 12, say the newly-appointed and duly-commissioned Governor of Washington Territory, Geo. E. Cole, arrived on the 8th inst. Gov. Bickering, the present incumbent, desires time for investigation, and deems it inexpedient to hasten the transfer of the archives and his authority to Gov. Cole. The Legislature appointed a joint committee to welcome and inform the new Governor that both Houses were prepared to receive any communication he had to offer.

The Idaho Territory Legislature have passed a bill appropriating \$30,000 for the support of Catholic schools.

Gen. Crook, the gallant Indian fighter, who recently assumed command of the District of Boise, had a fight with the Indians on the Owyhee river, killing thirty.

CAR FACTORY BURNED IN SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Jan. 14.—A destructive fire occurred in this city at an early hour this morning. The flames were first discovered in the paint shop of Mason's Car Manufacturing Company, which was entirely destroyed. The building contained furniture and valuable railroad cars, which were also destroyed. A new and elegant sleeping car, just completed for the Michigan Southern Railroad, was badly damaged. The building on the opposite side of the street, occupied as a harness manufactory, &c., was also totally destroyed. The total loss is unknown. The buildings were partially insured.

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